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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
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Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.
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AGRICULTURAL.

The leaf curl of plum can be largely prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Keep the wheel hoes busy. This is weed month. Cut every weed head that shows itself above ground.

The so-called "dry Bordeaux mixture" has been tried by three or four New England experiment stations, and all pronounced not so good as the common liquid form.

The secret of early vegetables is warm, loose, rich soil in a sheltered location, fall ploughed and planted at the earliest possible moment in spring that such work can be well done.

With potato scab, prevention is best. Plant upon land which has not recently been used for potatoes, beets or turnips, for scab is likely to attack either of those crops, and to leave scab germs in the soil. Fertilizer is better than manure for these crops.

As a protection against blights, rusts, mildew, etc., in greenhouses, it is recommended to paint every part of the woodwork that can be reached with a whitewash made of thirty pounds of sulphur and one bushel of lime. A Tennessee horticulturist who tried this plan finds it effective.

The spring cucumber crop in greenhouses is often infested with a lively mite of an insect called thrips, which feed on the under side of the leaves, causing the foliage to turn yellow. Thrips can be kept in check by fumigating with tobacco stems or by careful spraying with kerosene emulsion.

The late crop of asparagus beetle is best subdued by spraying with Paris green. Of course such a poison cannot be applied during the harvest season, and for the early brood the only way is to apply dry dust to the infested shoots, thus choking the pores of the worms, or else keep plenty of young chickens in the field.

For the currant stem girdler which bores into the branches and causes them to break off, the only thorough way is to clip off the young shoots, in June, one of two inches below the point where the incision has been made by the parent moth on laying the eggs. The several portions drop to the ground, dry, and the newly hatched larvae are thus destroyed.

According to Professor Bailey, a mixture of one pound of Paris green, two pounds of lime, fresh slacked, and two hundred gallons of water gives the best results. Lead arsenate (made by mixing eleven ounces of sugar of lead (lead acetate) and four ounces of arsenate of soda with one hundred and fifty gallons of water) remains in suspension better than Paris green and is less liable to injure foliage.

Where a cow pays a little profit, and another is kept at a slight loss, the two about balance and the owner is no better off. But the two could be sold and turned into one first-rate milker. That would be a piece of dairy magic that would fill the pocket-book.

Among the Farmers.

SEASON FAVORABLE AND CROPS WELL UNDER WAY NEAR BOSTON.

The farmers and gardeners in the districts near Boston all report a season generally favorable for crops. Planting began early, there has been about rain enough, and no serious frost has checked vegetable growth.

The chief pests reported are the canker worm and the cutworm, both of which insects appear to be unusually numerous.

Crops are farthest along in the Watertown districts. Mr. Frank Coolidge has a force of more than fifty workers planting and harvesting. Both of these operations are carried on about the whole season on this farm. Mr. Coolidge is doing more than ever this year, having the management of both the Coolidge farms. At present the men are busy harvesting spinach, radishes and lettuce. The crops were growing between rows of tomatoes, which will afterwards occupy the whole space. The extra early crops for which this farm is well known are now receiving due attention, especially summer squash, peas and beans.

The farm of Hittenger Bros., nearby, is in flourishing condition. The fruit trees and currant bushes are a sight to behold for their vigor and thrift. The land is in such high culture that a big crop of tree fruits, and also of currants or other small fruits, can be grown from the same field. The trees, cherry, pear, etc., promise well, even the apples will produce a crop, as they are mostly the Williams, an annual bearing kind.

On the adjoining farms, owned by the Skehan brothers, this annual bearing habit of the Williams apple seems to be appreciated, since a number of other kinds have been grafted this spring to the Williams. The Skehans report a good season so far. Their sweet corn and beans were planted as early as the middle of April and they are now well along, no frost having set them back. Tomatoes from this farm are usually among the first in market. At time of visit, Monday, the tomato plants were ready to blossom. Between the rows are spinach and radishes. The crop of hothouse cucumbers here is very fine.

In the Winchester district the season is reported about as usual. Mr. Marshall Symmes considers the outlook good. He is marketing a lot of spinach, rhubarb, kale and beet greens and finds the prices low, but the crop is large.

In Peabody, the farmers are putting in a great variety of crops, not depending upon any specialty, after the fashion of nearby gardeners. They report a good season. C. H. Norton is marketing considerable rhubarb. Crops are reported promising.

In the Revere district there are but few farmers now actively in the business. Some of the farms have been cut into house lots, while other farm owners are quietly waiting for land prices to advance to the right figure. The large Squires farm has been laid down to grass. The most extensive farm business is that of Mr. Wm. Derby, who is this year planting about the usual average. He is growing several acres of extra early potatoes from tubers sprouted under glass and then transplanted. The principal fruit grown in Revere is the pear, and the crop promises to be well up to the average.

George Cruickshanks, president of the Mass. Fruit Growers' association, reports that indications point to a large crop of pears; peaches, plums, and cherries promise well notwithstanding frosts, and even apples, from which only total failure was expected, promise something of a yield, enough in his case for home consumption.

In the Framingham and Sherborn districts a rapid drive through the gardening, fruit growing and milk sections indicates that the fruit and vegetable interests are increasing. Many young orchards have been set out. Canker worms are beginning to make trouble in some places. The market gardens are generally less forward than in some of the towns nearer Boston, but an occasional piece of very forward peas or sweet corn indicates what can be done under best conditions. Pastures and mowings all appear very fresh and bright. The prospects vary. On some

farms pears as well as apples promise rather poorly. Strawberry fields look very well.

The Outworm.

ITS CHARACTER, HABITS, AND HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

There is probably no insect pest that is more destructive to vegetation in early summer than the cutworm. Every one who works the ground is more or less intimately acquainted with the worm and its work. There is a popular idea that there is but one worm entitled to this name, while in fact there are half a dozen or more. Some of them ascend trees and shrubs in their work of destruction, but the larger number and the one the gardener and farmer has to contend with, confine their depredations to the surface.

All cutworms are the larva of some species of night-flying moths, writes F. W. Ritter in a recent lecture on horticulture. The eggs are usually deposited on the branches of trees and shrubs. The larva descends to the ground as soon as hatched in search of food. They feed mostly on the roots of grasses and clover when young. They are about half grown when winter sets in. Then they seek the shelter of a log or stone or burrow in the earth. Here they hibernate and the following spring begin the second year of their existence by eating of every green thing in sight. The fact that they do all their work of destruction at night makes it more difficult to keep it in check. Various devices are resorted to by gardeners to ward off their attack. I will describe a few of them, and any one can adopt the method that seems to them the most practical.

PROPER ROTATION.

Professor Gillette, of the Iowa experiment station, says it has been found that the worms are seldom harmful even on sod unless the field has been in grass for more than two years in succession. If such land is turned over in the spring and put to corn, tomatoes, cabbage and the like, there will be so many hungry worms to feed and so little for them to feed upon that they will soon destroy everything that is growing thereon. Then to prevent their depredations the rotation should be so managed that no crop to which cutworms are partial should be grown on land that has been more than two years to grass.

INCLOSING THE PLANTS.

Tomatoes, cabbage and the like may be protected from injury by wrapping stiff brown paper around the stem when the plants are set. This should extend under the ground, and for some distance above; this I have found the best remedy when only a small quantity of plants are to be set, and I believe it will pay even when large numbers are planted, as a boy or girl can wrap a large number in a day.

TRAPPING THE WORMS.

There are two methods used to trap the worms, one of which consists in walking over the field and thrusting a pointed stick two or three times in the ground near the plants. The worms in their wanderings will fall into these holes, and as it takes them some time to get out again, if the next morning the same stick is thrust into the holes, large numbers will be destroyed.

But the best and most practical way to trap them is that given by Dr. Oemler in his excellent little book called "Truck Farming in the South."

Dr. Oemler kills off all the worms before any crop is planted. He takes cabbage leaves, or in the absence of these, bunches of green clover. These traps are moistened and dusted with a mixture of one part of paris green to twenty parts of flour. The traps are then placed in the field ten or fifteen feet apart each way. The doctor says that two such applications, especially in cloudy weather, at intervals of two or three days, will suffice to allow the worms to make away with themselves, which they generally do with perfect success.

MR. BONNELL, the expert, has completed his annual circuit of Middlesex county, Conn., inspecting different varieties of fruit trees and vines. The professor's report in regard to bearing trees is exceedingly gratifying.

Success With Potatoes.

METHODS OF GROWERS IN THE FAMOUS AROOSTOOK REGION.

The most famous and productive potato growing section of New England is that of Aroostook County, Maine. Houlton Rose and Maine Hebrons are the standard for quality in Boston markets and enormous yields per acre have been obtained.

A number of these Aroostook potato farmers have written of their methods to Secretary B. W. McKee of Augusta, Me., and their letters are given below.

MODERN POTATO GROWING.

To be sure of a good crop of any kind we must have thorough tillage, and that gives a perfect seed bed. When we were boys and were harrowing in grain among the stumps they used to tell us to go over the ground a certain number of times and the work was done; but there is a change in the program now. It is not the number of times, but the perfect pulverizing of the soil, that we want, and if it is hoed crops that we are going to raise, the crop is more than half raised when planted; for from that time forward we have perfect advantage of the weeds all the way through.

We used to talk about potatoes being big enough to cultivate. To be sure of a large crop we should not wait for them to come out of the ground, but should cultivate as soon as the very first plants commence to make their appearance. Better cultivation and less fertilizer would be better than more fertilizer and less cultivation. I have run the cultivator from three to six times through crops before hoeing and found that the extra amount of cultivation was largely paid for. It has been those years in which I have got the best crop. I spare no pains in running the cultivator and am never bothered with weeds. I hope others will try this plan if they have not already done so.—J. W. Dudley, Castle Hill, Me.

THE HOULTON WAY.

I consider that the most important point in the preparation of the ground for hoed crops is to have it well plowed. If the land is heavy loam I would like to have the furrows shingled on to each other; if light, it may be laid flat. Next, the ground should be well harrowed and made fine. Plan to have the rows long and straight, and an even distance apart, so the cultivator can be run close to the plant. Then if properly planted and the weeder and cultivator are used before the weeds get a start, no hand hoeing will be required, and a man and team with proper machinery can plant and take care of a large field at a little cost.—Ira J. Porter, Houlton, Me.

GOOD CROPS.

I always start the plow as soon as the frost is out, and the ground fairly settled, and keep on plowing and preparing my ground until it begins to be warm so that the seed will germinate quickly. Then I go right at it in earnest and put in the seed as quickly as possible. If I use more than 600 pounds of phosphate per acre on potatoes, I sow part broadcast, about one-half, and put the balance in drill. If weeds start before the potatoes are up sufficiently to cultivate, I brush the ground with not a very heavy brush; that will keep the weeds back, and will not injure the potatoes. I run the cultivator often, don't allow any weeds to grow, and use horse hoe to hill with. I never raise less than 100 barrels per acre and have raised 150 barrels per acre.—Samuel Daggett, Easton, Me.

NO HAND HOE.

In preparing my potato ground, I plow about six to seven inches deep, then I harrow until thoroughly pulverized. I plant with a planter and in a few days go over the piece with a horse hoe. Then in about four days I put the weeder on and level down some, and then I go through with the cultivator about twice before the potatoes are large enough to hill. Then I go twice in a row with the horse hoe, and that will fix them up first class, so I don't use any hand hoe. In this way I get good results.—S. W. Taber, Washburn, Me.

TROUBLED WITH SEED ROT.

My hoed crops consist mostly of corn and potatoes. I plant my corn with an Aspinwall planter which drops fertil-

izer as well as corn. Hoeing is mostly done with a Breed's weeder. I hope that some one will explain why it is that so many of our seed potatoes rot in the ground, some years more than others. Sometimes it seems to be too wet and sometimes too dry, and you will find sometimes with potatoes planted on the same ground the same day that those planted in the forenoon will rot and those planted in the afternoon be all right. It don't seem to make any difference whether they are planted with planter or by hand.—T. B. Bradford, Sherman, Me.

KEEPING AT IT.

Hoed crops require a more thorough and painstaking preparation of the soil than do the grains, and any neglect in preparatory work can not be made up by after tillage. I plow deep, harrow at least six times with disc harrow, thoroughly turning the soil over and filling as deep as the discs will go, finishing the surface pulverization and leveling with a spring tooth harrow. Still I do not consider this sufficient, and plan to use some kind of clod crusher or drag this spring, after each harrowing with disc harrow. This ought to fine the soil as deep as plow goes, and give a perfect seed bed. The cultivator is started as soon as, or before, plants appear, and kept going, working very shallow. No limit to number of times here, just keep at it. Don't trust to luck, that is too uncertain.—A. E. Estabrook, Smyrna, Me.

EVEN CHEAP POTATOES PAY.

I think farmers have got to study crops that are best adapted to their own locality, and then produce them as cheaply as possible. I can make more money by raising potatoes at sixty cents per barrel than by raising hay, beef or grain, and at the same time keep my farm in good condition. First, make all the barn dressing possible, then buy a reasonable amount of fertilizer, say, 500 pounds per acre. My method is to plow in the fall, and in the spring harrow thoroughly and apply 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre. I get 80 to 100 barrels per acre of merchantable potatoes. I got 100 barrels last year. The year following, dress with barnyard manure, sow to grain, and seed with clover and Timothy, and you will have no trouble in getting a good stand of grass.—Alden Sylvester, Mars Hill, Me., BREAK THE CRUST.

Last year excellent crops of potatoes were raised here with a little barn manure and thorough cultivation. It pays to keep the cultivator going. When a crust forms, break it until the tops nearly cover the ground, but don't cultivate too deep. We are also striving to make the rows longer so as not to turn the teams so often. There is quite a disposition here to cultivate our brains more, or in other words, to put more thought into our work. It don't pay to hang around the corner grocery too much.—E. Tarr, Castle Hill, Me.

A THOROUGH METHOD.

My method of handling the potato crop is about as follows: Where I do not use barn manure I break up sod in the fall. About the 12th of May I begin to plant. I use a spring tooth harrow, giving the land a thorough harrowing, then take a horse hoe and go twice in a row. I want to go down as near the sod as possible; I then strew phosphate in the row, cut the seed to two or three eyes to a piece if seed is under size, if large to only one if I can get a good sized piece, and drop the seed one piece in a place and from twelve to sixteen inches apart. I then put on a horse hoe and cover four or five inches deep; and after five or six days drive cross-ways of the rows, with a smoothing harrow of my own make, and harrow the rows down about level. After the weeds begin to start, go over the ground again with the harrow, the potatoes just begin to show themselves go over them again with the harrow, the same way of the rows as before. I do the most of the work after this with a cultivator, going through them three or four times in the course of the season. I keep the land level until the last time I cultivate, then I change the hind teeth and put on some that will throw a little dirt up under the vines. When the potatoes are a few inches high I go through them with a hand hoe and get what weeds the cultivator does not reach, and go through them again in August and pull what weeds there are before they go to seed. I have been in the habit of putting on from three to four barrels of phosphate to the acre, but for the last two years it has not paid. When I



JAPANESE BRANCHING ASTERS.

plant on barn manure I plow it in the spring.—Daniel M. Libby, North Amity, Maine.

Butter Test.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR:—Ethelred, fourth, A. J. C. C. 54275, has just completed a butter test of seven days; in that time she gave 157 pounds of milk that made 15 pounds of butter, worked, and salted one ounce to the pound.

Her feed Friday was 5 quarts shorts, 2 quarts ground oats, 3 quarts corn meal, 2 quarts linseed meal, as much good hay as she would eat.

This cow is the dam of Tennessee of Bolton, who has an unbroken line of tested claims for four generations on both sides, and whose blood is the largest element in that of the young bulls I advertise. Truly yours
J. A. CUNNINGHAM.
Bolton, May 12, 1897.

Two Floral Novelties.

Few flowers are more highly esteemed than the beautiful Cosmos. Lateness of flowering has, however, been the cause of serious disappointment to New England growers, frost frequently killing the plants before a single blossom opened. This strain, introduced by R. & J. Farquhar, & Co., Boston, is very early, and quite new. The seed was grown in Massachusetts, ripened and saved before the Cosmos usually grown had begun to flower. Seed sown at the usual time produces plants which blossom in July and remain in full bloom till frost. The flowers are large and of a variety of colors. For cutting nothing is more desirable.

Japanese Aster.

A new strain by the same introducers as above, with flowers of immense size, in appearance somewhat after the style of the Japanese Chrysanthemums. As this superb variety is very tall, and blossoms later than the German Asters, bearing its beautiful, large, double flowers on long stems, it is invaluable for floral work, and most effective in flower garden. It is at the present time the most popular form of aster, and withstands blight better than others. The color may be expected to vary a little, some with a tinge of rose appearing among the whites, but all the flowers are extremely beautiful.



NEW EARLY BLOOMING COSMOS.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

A brush is good to clean milk cans.

Nobody can make a poor cow profitable.

A woolen strainer is thorough, but rather hard to keep clear.

First in importance is the quality of the cow; next her feed and care.

Why should you buy a cow in the dark? Insist upon testing before paying the money.

A kicking cow is a stable nuisance. She can usually be stopped or cured, but if not she should be milked by herself.

Many a cow is doing her best to run her owner into the poorhouse, many another cow is paying off the mortgage. There are cows—and cows.

Fast milking seems to increase the per cent of butter fat in the milk. This is the conclusion of the Wisconsin experiment station, but no explanation is given.

Cows in milk need much more water than dry cows or steers; they need it in their milk factory; milk is more than three-fourths water. See that they get all the water they want to drink, and as often as they want it.

A Montana dairyman feeds the skimmed milk to his cows. He keeps it till it is just turning sour, then he stirs in a little wheat and bran and feeds it. The cows are very fond of it, and will drink it the year round.

When a cow is judged on a single test it should cover a week's product, taking a sample from each milking. Take the test when the cow has been about three months in milk. A more reliable result is obtained by testing twice a month.

Gradually to weed out the poor cows is not an expensive task. There are always people foolish enough to buy any sort of a new milch cow. Raise a calf of good stock for every cow you weed out.

In taking samples for testing take from the middle of the milking. The first milk is too poor and the last too rich to fairly represent the cow. The first half may contain only one-third to one-half the amount of butter found in the last half.

According to Gurler, a cow will average for 8.4 months the same as the average of the first six months. That is, if she yields thirty pounds of butter per month for the first six months, she will yield for the year an amount equal to 30 pounds for 8.4 months or 252 pounds.

Milking is a trade in itself. Some milkers would be dear at nothing per month. Already the barn is a hot place at milking time. Begin at the upper end of the row, and, as soon as a cow is milked, turn her out into the yard. In that way the milkman will not have a cow back of him to sweat and switch her tail in his face.

Lice are a very common source of annoyance to all kinds of live stock in summer, and are a serious drawback to health and profit in feeding. To get rid of them use a kerosene emulsion; it kills the lice, the nits and the eggs. Rub it well into their hides with a brush, and then sprinkle the stable managers thoroughly.

Many a cow would pay no profit even if her butter could sell for 35 cents a pound. It would require 100 pounds to pay for food and thirty pounds for labor and interest. At the actual price if good butter it is very evident that no 130 pounds can ever pay her way. There is no money at present prices in a cow that does not yield more than 300 pounds of butter per year.

The amount of cream does not correctly show the amount of butter. For that reason the cream test is not sufficient evidence of the value of a butter cow. Use the Babcock test on the churn.

Composting, a Waste of Labor

**J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St.,
Room 502, Boston, Mass.**



BOSTON, MAY 29, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

GREAT income—great outgo.
Too much hurry does nothing well.
HAVE system, but not much routine.
ONE can often judge a man by his dog.
TEN hours per day is enough in the long run.
FATTENING an old dry cow is a losing business.

AIM for best results, whether the way thereto be new or old.

THE best profit of the farm is what it furnishes the family.

PLAIN, hearty, substantial should be the farmers' bill of fare.

STUDY the language of the cow; it pays to give her what she wants.

DEEP plowing is of no use unless the soil is deep too. Use judgment.

THE eleventh commandment for the farm in June is, destroy weeds.

OUTDOOR work has kept more people well than medicine has ever cured.

WORRY dries up the springs of life, but forethought tends to a green old age.

SOME farmers use wet chaff to weight the silo. Twelve inches of it is plenty.

Do not build yourself out of a home by putting up a fine house on borrowed money.

PLAN the farm as if you expected to live long and enjoy the result of your labors. Do not live for today only.

How many good stock farmers are capable of rearing that most valuable kind of live stock, the children of the farm?

Is making a debt the question to ask is just how and when will it surely bring back dollar for dollar and more besides?

NEXT to more smart farmers we need more practical, competent farmers' wives. Will the coming woman supply the need?

WHY not offer prizes at the cattle show for good milking? Speed, thoroughness and tact in handling the cow to be considered.

A REASONABLE man is reasonable with his team. Don't allow the hired man to bang and twitch the horses. A good horse is never improved nor a poor one cured by hard treatment.

WITH his unequalled chance to get healthy food, it is a disgrace for a farmer to have dyspepsia. Hurrying at meals will hurry you through life.

THE Mass. Cattle Commission has finished its work of annual inspection and now expects a chance to take a long breath.

THE mind of a child is clean. Bad language and profanity will stain it as mud stains a white garment. Allow none but decent men to work on your farm.

FANCY food is not for the practical man. A pampered stomach makes beggars and invalids. After all, the best luxuries are the simplest; those right from the farm and garden.

THE farmer who most deserves sympathy is the city greenhorn who with small capital buys a large but poor and rocky farm. He has an almost hopeless uphill fight before him.

UNLESS some provision is made to prevent the importation of infected stock and plants, it will evidently have little lasting use to fight the insect immigrants with commissions and appropriations.

To study the ways of insects gives a solid foundation for successful war against them. Besides, it is deep satisfaction to know just what you are about. There are free bulletins which give all the facts of practical bearing.

THE attempt is being made in certain quarters, to revive the general purpose cow for her. Why feed a beefy, big-eating cow for years, just to get a few extra pounds of cheap old cow beef?

THE leaders in any occupation are quite largely those who have followed directly in their father's footsteps. Such men in a sense began to learn the business generation before they were born and they can start out with advantages that others must work long years to acquire.

TAKING one year with another, a good deal of money is made by successful cranberry growers. Many a farmer has just the location with sandbank handy and a water supply that can be controlled. The expense of preparation is large, unless the work is done gradually during the slack of the seasons.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than in any other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Half's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, etc.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

An amusing specimen of twentieth century idolatry comes from the annals of the Theosophists. It appears that the leaders of the cult became involved in some sort of a muddle as to their future policy, and a supernatural message was desired. Accordingly on Onset Bay the Countess di Brazza hunted up an idol, the famous image of Buddha which acquired notoriety in the exciting times in Theosophical circles just subsequent to the death of Mrs. Blavatsky and which Pres. W. Q. Judge ridiculed so persistently, though he failed to lessen its secret powers in the minds of the faithful dissenters from the Judge regime. The countess placed this image of mystery on the table in the reception room of the cottage, decked it with flowers and besought it to deliver the warring elements and lead them to seek peace and find it at the Onset Bay camp ground. This act, followed by the "precipitation," of the communication, greatly impressed a certain proportion of the sect.

The story of young King, the absconding bank messenger, is a dramatic illustration of temptation and fall which may well serve to apply many a warning on the foolishness of dishonesty. King was a youth of twenty, who held a responsible position in a Boston bank. Entrusted with large sums of money, the opportunity came to make way with more than \$30,000. He declares the decision to take the money seized him suddenly while he was on his way between the banks, and then having stolen it he at once started to flee. He had no idea where to go, and he simply moved from place to place as the inclination seized him. He succeeded in getting as far toward Canada as Farmington, Me., but the papers were filled with accounts of the crime and with King's picture, and he was recognized and arrested. His present state of mind, as he thinks it over in his prison cell, seems to be a mixture of regret for the crime, and of anxiety for his business future. The money was nearly all recovered. The case has excited an unusual degree of interest, and the various phases of the story have been freely discussed during the past week.

Mercantile reports show a continuance of trade improvement, but the tariff uncertainty still proves something of a drag. The Senate is at last ready to debate the bill, but when and in what shape it will pass can only be guessed. In the financial situation the only unfavorable sign is the exportation of gold, but not in quantity to cause alarm. Wheat and corn are still sent abroad in large quantities, tending to restore the balance of trade upset by the imports of dutiable articles. General retail trade is reported good.

A few years since, scientists were enthusiastic over the great telescope of the Lick observatory which has, in fact, justified expectations by making important observations. Now, however, the astronomers are once more excited over the Yerkes telescope first tested, last week. This instrument collects twenty-five per cent more light than the Lick telescope, thus allowing the observer to penetrate one-fourth farther into space. Important discoveries are expected concerning new stars, the rotation of Venus and Mercury, the rings of Jupiter and Saturn, and other interesting matters now in a state of doubt. At the rate of modern progress there will be no unexplored region, in earth or the heavens.

The defeated Greeks apparently feel impelled to find some sort of a scapegoat for their troubles, and, as might be expected, the king and royal family are bearing the brunt of popular displeasure. The weak generalship of the Crown Prince Constantine contributed much to weaken the power of the throne and the prince dares not enter Athens for fear of his life. When visiting the hospitals the prisoners have been requested not to enter some of the wards, owing to the intense excitement of the wounded, and in other wards the king was greeted with murmurs and often with insulting and sarcastic retorts to his questions. All this is of course very unreasonable, since the king apparently made the best of circumstances and of the resources under his control, and was, in fact, actually forced into war against his best judgment; but the Greeks, after the fashion of unsuccessful people in general, are eager to blame anyone but themselves.

Nothing over-radical is likely to be done in regard to the Cuban problem so long as President McKinley retains his present caution and cool-headed attitude; but the Jingo spirit seems to pervade the Senate, and a good deal of rather high-toned oratory has been expressed in debate. It is reported that the President will confine his efforts to securing protection for Americans in Cuba, and to whatever peaceful measures are possible toward stopping the bloodshed in the unhappy island. This determination does not mean war, and the attempt to conjure up a "scare" has very little foundation at present.

ARE we to have a Brown-tail Moth Commission with its campaign and brigade and appropriation bill and the other useful but expensive belongings and apparatuses, all of the Brown-tail Moth variety? The prospect of another imported insect enemy as bad as the gypsy moth is truly frightful alike from the view of the farmer and the taxpayer. The appearance of the new pest emphasizes the need previously urged in this paper of strict quarantine measures for imported nursery stock and of a permanent commission on insect pests.

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

Is It a Second Gypsy Moth?

NEW INSECT INVADERS THE STATE AND PROFESSOR FERNALD EXPLAINS.

The discovery of a new and dangerous insect pest causes a sensation among the entomologists. The new comer is called the Brown-tail moth. Like the Gypsy moth, it seems to have been accidentally imported from Europe, and like the other insect which has given Massachusetts insect hunters so much trouble, it is a voracious feeder and very prolific. At present it attacks chiefly fruit trees and trees of foreign origin, but there is nothing to prevent its taking a liking to many of our native trees and plants when it becomes acclimated.

The following statement has been issued by Prof. C. F. Fernald, entomologist to the Hatch experiment station at the Massachusetts Agricultural College: "It is my unpleasant duty to call attention to the presence of an injurious insect pest, which is committing great injury to the fruit trees in Cambridge and Somerville, and which has been mistaken for the gypsy moth by the citizens of that locality. I have carefully examined the caterpillars of this insect, sent to me by my assistant on the Gypsy moth work, and find them to be a common European species, known in England by the name of the Brown-tail moth (euproctis chrysorrhoea), which is widely distributed in the old world, and which is very injurious to fruit and foreign trees."

"I have before me a copy of the law enacted in Belgium, many years ago, regarding the land owners to clear this insect from their trees and giving the best methods of accomplishing this work. Similar laws were enacted in France and other European countries at a much earlier date. "The insect is now in the caterpillar state and its destructive capabilities are abundantly shown by the defoliated pear trees along Somerville avenue and adjacent streets. "The adult moth is white, with a dense reddish brown tuft of hair near the end of the body and the wings expand about one inch and a half. These moths fly chiefly in the night and lay their eggs in July in clusters of about 200 or 300 on the under side of the leaves. In a short time the eggs hatch and the young caterpillars spin compact webs at the tips of the branches. Within these webs the caterpillars spend the winter, emerging early in May, when they commence to feed voraciously on the foliage. The caterpillars are quite hairy, dark brown, with a row of white spots along each side. "I do not know how this insect came to this country, but as there are nurseries and greenhouses in the immediate vicinity of the infested area, where foreign plants have been handled to a considerable extent, it is quite possible that the pest may have been imported on some of this stock. "I would advise the owners of infested trees to spray them with Paris green in water in proportion of one pound to 150 gallons, or, what will be more effective, with arsenate of lead, in the proportion of five pounds to 100."

The Mass. Gypsy Moth Committee held a meeting Wednesday to consider the best way of dealing with the new enemy, but not much can be done now because all the funds of the committee were appropriated exclusively for fighting the Gypsy moth. Possibly an effort will be made to get a special appropriation in order to attack the invaders at the earliest possible moment, but on account of the lateness of the season, if for no other reasons, the task of putting a bill through is acknowledged to appear difficult.

Country Real Estate.

Mr. Leland has sold Sophronia H. Bailey of Maine, a two and a half-acre residence, near South Framingham, for Louis Zurbek.

Edwin Sumner has sold his 173-acre farm, situated in the town of Templeton. The purchaser, Mrs. Emma A. Woodward, buys to occupy.

The village estate of Stillman O. Keith at Bridgewater, comprising 11,000 feet of land, has been sold to William McNeeland who buys for investment.

Ella J. Willis has sold to Edward T. Bickford of Lisbon, Me., her ten-acre estate, situated at the corner of Pleasant and Cedar streets, Hanover. The purchaser buys for a residence.

John L. and Robert L. Webster have sold a fruit and poultry farm of twenty-five acres, with good buildings, near Farm Lake, Sherborn, to Francis J. Ramsdell of Southboro, who will occupy the same for a home. The tax value is about \$3000.

The milk and vegetable farm of C. E. MacFarlane on Plymouth street in the village of Whitman, comprising sixty-two acres with farm buildings, together with the herd of cows, horses, tools, machinery and the retail milk route, have been sold to J. W. Robinson of Reading. This is the most important sale that has been made in that section this season.

THE matter of relative cost of feeding different cows has not received enough attention. It is a fact that some cows which give less milk than others pay much better, because they are easy keepers. Strains of cattle should be bred for easy keeping as well as for heavy milking and large butter product.

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

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6% Iowa Farm Mortgages

Are Universally Accepted as the Safest and Best. We have handled them for 20 years without loss.

ELLSWORTH & JONES, Established 1871. Iowa Falls, Iowa. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago. 208 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

His Own Master.

How much is it worth to be employed at home with one's own family, and on one's own land as compared with being a servant of servants in a town? We talk about the independence of the farmer, but are we not much more so? We need almost no implements, and we could make a living on the poor and stony places that a farmer can hardly use. We are seldom obliged to market cheap and bulky products that will scarcely pay for the hauling and handling. Our crops remove so little plant food from the soil that we get most of our money for water. Fruit growers have a general knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, and often raise most of their supplies, besides being able to do more towards beautifying the home than others can do.—M. Crawford, I. Millersburg, O.

Connecticut Field Meeting.

The Connecticut Pomological Society will hold the first of a series of summer field meetings at the fruit farm of the president, J. H. Hale, at South Glastonbury, Conn., during the strawberry season. Acres of irrigated field strawberries and a large trial bed of many varieties will be leading objects of interest, not to speak of the big peach orchards and fields of small fruits comprised in this famous fruit farm. The Fruit-Growers' Society of all the New England States, the Eastern N. Y. Horticultural Society and the New Jersey Society have been invited to make this a union meeting. It is sure to be the largest field meeting ever held in this country. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but it will occur in the height of the strawberry season, about June 15. Programs and other information may be had on application to the secretary, H. C. C. MILES, Milford, Conn., May 29, 1897.

Items of Farm News.

It is stated that England is buying cavalry horses in South America.

Chas. Karr, Almond, N. Y., reports that his flock of thirty-two grade Hampshire-down ewes has raised fifty-five lambs this year, sired by a registered Hampshire ram.

A continuance of wet weather has greatly disheartened farmers in France, and the wheat fields, except in the north and east, carry only a thin plant, the leaves of which are much discolored, whilst weeds abound.

THE Connecticut Senate has passed the bill which provides for the appointment of a cattle commissioner, who shall be a practical farmer and live stock breeder of at least ten years' experience. The compensation of the commissioner is to be \$1500 a year and his expenses.

THE largest crop of corn on record is that grown in 1889 by Z. J. Drake of Marlboro Co. South Carolina, who grew 239 bushels of crib-cured shelled corn on one acre of land. The harvesting and weighing were done by three disinterested witnesses. The crop won two cash prizes of \$500 each.

THE British Board of Agriculture is trying to have restrictions placed upon the importation of dogs from America upon the pretext that the disease of rabies is especially prevalent here. The absurd notion is in line with former attempts to hinder the trade in other live-stock upon similar flimsy excuses.

FARMERS and market gardeners, so far as heard from, appear well satisfied with the season. The season hereabout has been early and favorable to growth of crops. Early spring vegetables, asparagus, rhubarb, spinach, dandelions, have produced large crops. The tender vegetables were set early and no serious frost has injured their growth. Spring planted crops are well along. Newly set trees have had plenty of moisture and have begun to grow. The mowings and pastures are looking well and fruit, except apples, is likely to make a good crop.

LETTUCE from Florida was quite abundant the last season and somewhat interfered with the market for hothouse lettuce. Some of this southern lettuce was very poor, while other lots were of first-rate quality. Being an outdoor crop in Florida, it can be cheaply grown and with a transportation rate equal to from ten to fifteen cents per dozen, the Florida growers have no difficulty in putting their product into market at low prices. Lettuce has always been the standard hothouse crop near Boston, and a great deal of money has been made by growers, especially in a season when the southern crop was short. The past season was fairly good and prices were at times satisfactory, but the factor of increasing southern competition greatly reduced the demand and especially injured the New York demand for New England lettuce. The time has come, evidently, when lettuce growers must make up their minds to accept a price in ordinary seasons which will pay only a small profit beyond the cost of growing.

The average cow of the United States yields only 130 pounds of butter per year. The result is that the average cow does

Read and Run.

—Richard T. Grant, author and linguist, in New York city, is dead, aged 45.

—The President will go to the Nashville Exposition about the 13th of next month.

—It will cost \$30,000 to put the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry dock in good condition.

—Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting, for fifty-five years curator of Lowell Institute, died last Saturday.

—Geyers throwing up great quantities of mud have sprung into existence at Moro Bay, Cal.

—The Fall River steamboat company has asked for permission to run Sunday excursions.

—Secretary Long announces that the U. S. S. Massachusetts will remain here until June 17.

—The height of building not fireproof in New York hereafter must not exceed seventy-five feet.

—An attempt to burn an East Side, New York city, tenement house, in which twenty-six families were sleeping, almost succeeded.

—The great objective lenses of the Yerkes Observatory have been placed in position. The telescope is the greatest in the world.

—Gen. John Sayle, a well-known ex-confederate commander, author and jurist, died at Abilene, Tex., last Saturday, of heart failure.

—Detective Riopelle of Montreal, with local officers, located nearly \$1000 worth of property at Hebronville, in this state, that has been missing from Montreal for several weeks.

—The New England Tent Club, a Boston club, has procured an act of incorporation and has bought Butler Island in Penobscot Bay, fifteen miles from Rockland, for a club resort.

—The bill divorcing Mrs. Laura Crocker Ackland from her husband, William H. Ackland of Washington, was passed by the Delaware House of Representatives last week. The bill recently passed the Senate. The divorcee is a daughter of ex-Judge Crocker, the Cleveland millionaire.

—Set of 12 Portfolios, 16 full page photos each 13-1/2 x 11, 102 pages in all, subject, "Beautiful Paris," edition cost \$100,000, given absolutely free with beautiful case, by Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to their customers. Write for particulars.

—A dwelling house at Burlington, Conn., occupied by Henry Johnson, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, and the occupant's father-in-law, whose last name was Gill, and who was about eighty years of age, was burned to death. Two children of the family were rescued with great difficulty.

—General Martin, chairman of the board of police commissioners of Boston, has resigned the presidency of both the Pearl Hill lithia company and of the Fremont mining company. These are the two companies upon which most stress was laid before Governor Wolcott at the recent investigation.

—The strike of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which was inaugurated four years ago, has been declared off. The strike cost the Glass Workers' Union over \$1,000,000, and during the four years 400 strikers died. It is thought the United States Glass Company will reinstate a large number of men.

—Captain Edward Pierce of Highland Light took from weir No. 5 and shipped to Boston market by the schooner Frank Foster, Tuesday, 3000 codfish and 5700 pollock, a total weight of 60,000 pounds. This is the largest shipment of fish ever made in one day from a single trap in the history of the local fishery.

—A "gypsy party" has been arranged by the Lassell and Whitin families of Whitinsville. They are to take in the country through the northern part of Connecticut on horseback, in carriages, on foot, or afoot, and have a regular game of playing gypsy. It is expected the party will number upward of twenty.

—At a little after noon Tuesday, Albert M. King, the Boylston Bank messenger, was arraigned in the Municipal Court. He waived examination, and bail was placed at \$25,000. This was furnished by his father, Samuel M. King, and by his brother-in-law, Herbert K. Whitman. The young man was then released from custody.

—Secretary Gage learned this week from the report of the commission of experts composed of Dr. D. M. Tuttle of the Philadelphia mint, Andrew Mason of the New York mint, and Randolph Whitehead of the Mint Bureau, as the result of an exhaustive three weeks' investigation, that Edward C. Brice of Chicago has not found the philosopher's stone in a formula which, he claims, will turn iron and lead profitably into gold and silver.

—Colonel William M. Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, is arranging a special feature of the ceremonies to be observed at Arlington Cemetery next Monday. It is to have special services in honor of the naval heroes of the war, and Admiral D. D. Porter is the senior of all the naval officers whose remains rest at Arlington. It has been thought fit and proper that his grave should be the scene of the proposed observance.

—Chas. H. Cypher, who suddenly disappeared two weeks ago from Worcester and was supposed to have been murdered, appeared there Monday morning, and went to his home. Cypher says he wandered to Hartford, and remembers that he faintly away in the public library. Subsequently he went to New Haven, and at that place it first came to him that he had a home in Worcester. He walked to Middletown, and from there stole a ride on a freight train to that city. The \$400 he had when he left is gone, but he has no idea what became of it.

Mass. Agricultural College.

This year is the thirtieth anniversary of the college, and elaborate plans are being laid for commencement. Following is the program:

Sunday, June 20: Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Worcester, 10.45 A.M.; address before the college Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon of New Haven 8 P.M.

Monday, June 21: Flint prize oratorical contest, junior class 3.40 P.M.; Burham prize speaking, freshman and sophomore classes, 8 P.M.; fraternity banquets 10 P.M.

Tuesday, June 22: Tri-decennial day; salute of thirty guns, 9 A.M.; annual meeting of the trustees at the office of the Hatch experiment station 9.30 A.M.; battalion parade and drill, 10 A.M.; meeting of committee on experiment department, at the office of the Hatch experiment station, 11.20 A.M.; tri-decennial exercises, at the chapel, 2 P.M.; class day exercises, 3.30 P.M.; suppers of various classes, 6 P.M.; reception by president, 9 to 10 P.M.; convocations of trustees, former students, faculty and undergraduates, in the drill hall, 10 P.M.

Wednesday, June 23: Alumni meeting in the mathematical room, 9 A.M.; graduating exercises and presenting of diplomas by the governor, 10 A.M.

Thursday and Friday, June 24 and 25: Examination of candidates for admission, at the Botanic Museum, 9 A.M.

FOR THE FISHERMEN.

The fishing season is upon us, and reports from every source show that the season is to be an exceptional one, and already a great number of enthusiasts are to be found at Rangeley, Moosehead and the other Maine lakes from which the ice has just left. The regions above-mentioned are by no means the only ones in which trout and salmon are to be found; but the towns in the more distant eastern section also abound with ponds which are well stocked with fish of every kind; each and every one of these ponds are easily accessible, and with but little trouble one can remain in the town and journey in various directions with the assurance that a good haul is ever to be had.

Near Patten, Me., are several good fishing waters. Crystal Lake and Two Shin Pond are well stocked with trout; Mud Lake, Pleasant Lake and Rockabenna have great quantities of perch; while in Mattawam Lake the angler will find pickerel of the choicest species. There are a dozen places within a short distance of Katahdin Iron Works which are renowned as fishing resorts, and at Ashland, New Limerick, Houlton, Littleton and Bridgewater will be found waters into which the fisherman may cast his line and bring forth a fish of which he may justly feel proud.

The lakes of New Hampshire, including Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, Belknap, the Connecticut Squam and Champlain, Memphremagog and Morey lakes of Vermont are attractive havens where sportsmen are sure to find success in great numbers. For the fishermen reduced rates to every one of the principal fishing resorts have been made by the Boston and Maine Railroad, while the sleeper and train service which is in effect on this road and its connecting lines is in every way complete. The passenger department of the Boston and Maine Railroad issues folders and books relating to the fishing and hunting in New England. If you want them, write and send stamps to D. J. Flanders, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Boston, Mass.

THE public will be glad to learn that the steamer service between Boston and Bass Point and Nahant, Boston's famous seashore resort, will commence this season on May 30th, and continue daily thereafter until about the middle of September. At the Bass Point Hotel and grounds, where many improvements have been made during the spring, the season will also be inaugurated on that day; and besides the celebrated Naval Brigade Band, which has been re-engaged this year, there will be extra musical attractions worthy of the opening of such a popular place. Decoration Day being observed on the 31st of May, there will also be special features on that day for the entertainment and amusement of the patrons of Bass Point. None of the commendable features of previous years of the trip on the boats from Boston, and of the stay at Bass Point and Nahant will be missing this year; in fact, the aim of the management of both the steamers and the grounds is always directed towards enhancing the comfort and pleasure of the public.

The sail down Boston Bay presents ever-varying attractions, while the natural beauty and picturesque of the scenery of Bass Point and Nahant, filled as it is with historic spots and traditions, embodying magnificent country and ocean scenery, is unsurpassed by any resort on the New England coast. Plenty of amusement and recreation may be had in boating, bathing and fishing, while the lover of music and Terpsichore can enjoy the superior concert and free dancing to his heart's content; and the epicure will appreciate the choice old-fashioned Nahant dinner, for which the Bass Point Hotel is so justly celebrated, and which has been improved largely towards the high estimation in which it is now held by the lovers of a good meal.

The boats will leave Lincoln wharf, Commercial street, at frequent and convenient hours.

A MOVEMENT is being urged at Washington to extend the market for American cheese abroad by rendering impossible fraudulent practices that have affected injuriously the standing of American cheese with the foreign consumer.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., April 1, 1897.—While I was working in a shop at my trade I became run down and was so miserable I could hardly get to my work. I lost flesh very rapidly. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel much better. I kept on taking it until I had gained twenty pounds in weight, and I have been well ever since.

D. McLEAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Saratoga during the first week in June. Reduced rates from Boston and vicinity via Fitchburg railroad.

WOLCOTT, Vt., July 15, 1891.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE.—Dear Sir:—I had a horse that had two bunches on his shoulder caused by wearing a new collar. Less than one bottle of your Elixir cured it after six months' standing.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.

I read last night of the grand review in Washington's chief avenue—Two hundred thousand men in blue I think they were the national guard. Till I seemed to hear their tramp feet, The bugle blast and the drum's quick beat, The clatter of hoofs in the stony street, The cheer of people who came to greet, And the thousand details that to repeat Would only my verse encounter—Till I fell in a reverie, and sweet, And then to a fitful slumber.

When I in a vision seemed to stand In the lonely Capitol. On each hand Far stretched the portico, dim and grand, The columns ranged like a martial band Of sheeted specters, whom some command Had called to a last reviewing.

No footfall echoed across the square; But out of the misty midnight air I heard the distant drum's trumpet flare, And the wandering night winds seemed to bear The sound of a far tattooing.

Then I held my breath with fear and dread; For into the square, with a frozen tread, There rode a figure whose stately head Overlooked the review that morning. That never bowed from its firm-set seat When the living columns passed in great, Yet now rode steadily up the street To the phantom bugle's warning.

Till it reached the Capital square, and wheeled, And there in the moonlight stood revealed A well-known form that in state and field Had led our people to the victor's wheel. Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp, Afar through the river's fog and damp, That showed no light, nor waning lamp, Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come, With never a sound of fire and drum, But keeping time to the throbbing hum Of whirling and lamentation; The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill, Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville—The men whose wasted figures fill The patriot graves of the nation.

And then came the nameless dead—the men Who perished in fever, swamp and fen, The slowly starved of the prison pen, And marching beside the others Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight, With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright; I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight—They looked as white as their brothers!

THE BUGLE CALL.

Have you heard the troops a-marching? Marching, marching, O my soul to hear the bugle and the long roll of the drum! Up the hill and down the valley, I can hear his step among the trees, Before you see his scarlet coat I'll know my love has come.

"I can see the troops a-marching, Slowly, slowly, As they near, the pale leaves tremble at the coming of that band; There is neither sound nor footfall, neither bugle blast nor drum call, A silent host they pass from sight into a silent land."

Nay, I hear the bugle calling, Calling, calling, O the footstep of my soldier, I can count them as they fall; As I tune mine to the echo, over hill and over valley, I am marching, marching ever, to that unseen bugle call!

—Happenceance.

IN WAR TIMES.

"Can you help us at sheep-washing next Monday?" asked the farmer; and the Irishman who has work enough of his own, but who never yet declined to labor for another if he were but asked, puzzled a moment about the engagements he had already made, and then said he thought he could fix it, and how many sheep were there to wash, anyway?

"Well, they ain't many," said the farmer. "Sheep ain't what they used to be in war-time, though they have to be washed just the same as they ever did. Why, sheep run wild in the roads and make a five-pound fleece, and wool was forty cents a pound them times. My father used to have fifty head on his farm, and it took four men a day's job to drive them sheep to the lake and wash them and get them home again. Then was the times when a man could make money."

And so they talked on and on about the Cotswold and the effect of his finer fleece, and the Southdown and his better mutton. But all the time the blacksmith was hammering away at a stubborn plowpoint, and remembering a sheep-washing in war-time.

The blacksmith was a boy then, barefooted, of course, and just big enough to puff around when news of Donelson came, and just little enough to cry for Hebe. All the men in the neighborhood were gone, it seemed. He was the biggest of four boys, and he was but twelve, and his mother called him Dan. There were a few old men, and one or two who were younger, but by no means well. And there were one or two more who were young enough to have fought and strong enough to have been braver, yet who dallied away the summers at home when even the children knew that men should have been in the army.

Dan's mother had forty sheep, and Mrs. Tapley, whose farm adjoined, had forty more; and old man Bent limped and grumbled about his pastures and counted half a hundred. Dan had two sisters, both young women grown, and his father was away off there at the front, tilling the ranks that Kenesaw was to shatter presently. Mrs. Tapley's husband had gone down at Pittsburg Landing, and the world was full of lamentation that she only went while she worked—and the farm went on.

June came that year, and the sheep needed washing. One of the Tapley girls came over with a bowl of cherries, and asked Dan's mother how they were going to get the sheep washed.

"I reckon you girls will have to wash them yourselves," said the soldier's wife. "Well, I reckon the girls can," said the other soldier's daughter, and right there the plan was laid.

Dan's two sisters and the two Tapley girls and Mrs. Pelton, the daughter of limping and grumbling old man Bent—and no one knew where Mrs. Pelton's husband was, for he went away without these four, with the help of the little boys, were to wash the sheep that spring.

Dan—grown, big Dan, now bearded and gnarled as a blacksmith should be—leaned his hammer on the anvil and told what he remembered of that wonderful day.

"I was the biggest boy," said he, "and they expected me to do a great deal of running. I mind them girls went down the road in a little crowd, and I cut across corners, and headed off the sheep and let down the bars when we came to Pelton's, and started along old man Bent's flock when we came to them, and by nine o'clock the whole herd was in the straight road to the bank of the lake."

"The little boys held them in a sort of bunch while the girls and me went on and fixed up the pen at the bend of the lake, and there we drove in the sheep and they bawled away in the corner farthest from the water, as sheep will, and crowded there without saying a word, while the girls went into Mrs. Stevens' house and slipped on some old calico dresses that didn't matter much. Be you in a hurry for this plow p'int, Sam?"

"No—go on; go on." Every man in the shop had composed himself to listen—though all the voices of the season were calling on them to hasten.

"And then they came out barefooted and laughing a little, though I was the biggest boy there, and I reckon that was not a girl in the crowd that didn't rock me to sleep. They made me go into the pen and catch a sheep and pull him down into the lake till he floated, and show them how the men kinda supported the sheep on one knee, out there in the water—waist deep—while they washed with both hands in the wool."

"But them girls learned—Lord, how quick they learned! And when they had caught one or two apiece it was easy for them, and they washed a blame sight cleaner than the men ever had. Of course, they talked some while they were washing, and laughed a little now and then. And one time Betty Tapley went down heels over head in four feet of water because she got a mighty big sheep that she couldn't manage very well and didn't know where the shallow places was."

"And Mrs. Pelton caught one sheep, and he backed off and bunted her once, and she keeled over in about knee deep. And my sister, Aldaret, hurt her foot on a sharp piece of stone, and it bled. Oh, of course, it wasn't easy—that sheep washing wasn't. I mind I set there on the fence and felt sorry for them. But them girls was game."

"They hadn't been washing very long when along comes Press Green and Bill Erb, and they wanted to come in and help wash sheep. And mabby that was not a spat right there."

"You better be down South, there, fightin'," said Beth Tapley. "They need you there a heap worse than we need you here. And you two had better go long about your business—I tell you that!" Oh, Betty was a Captain—and she is to this day, they tell me.

"Well, sir, them girls all give the feller fits, and the last I seen of them was Press Green's white hat away up there in the bluff road. I had a sort of boy notion they would hide in the hazel bushes and watch the girls, but they didn't dare do that."

"After awhile came noon, and there wasn't any dinner ready. My sister Aldaret said she was hungry, but not one of them would stop till the sheep was half washed; and that time was a long way ahead."

"And then John Covert come along. I knowed him as soon as I see his blue coat coming down the road, and a minute after I knowed it was John Pence with him. They had gone out with the first call for troops and had 'veteraned,' though we all thought they had a right to stay at home. And here they was after three long years of awful fighting, home in June on a two months' furlough. It was good."

"I can't tell you how them two soldier boys came swinging down the road, nor how they saw what was going on, and marched across to the lake. I can't tell you how them girls walked—dripping wet and red with blushes—up to the little fence and shook hands with the men."

"But I can tell you that John Covert and John Pence washed the rest of them sheep. They were in a hurry to get home, of course, but they said they heard their country calling them just as plain as if every sheep's 'ba-a-a!' was a bugle note. And them girls acted as if they wanted to cry or laugh or hug somebody—I'm darned if I know which. But they climbed off of the pen, and the men pulled off their army boots and waded in. And mabbe the sheep didn't know the difference!"

"They washed away there about an hour and a half, and then Betty Tapley came out of the grove and called: 'Come to dinner!' Where they got it is more than I know. But they did have a dinner. The soldier boys had dry clothes in their knapsacks, and they went up in the hazel thickets and dressed in Sunday inspection uniforms in honor of the girls. We all sat down there on the grass, under the white-oak trees, and—Lord Almighty, what a feast that was!"

"Those men told all about things at the front, and about a battle, and about what happened when a man was cowardly or got drunk or didn't obey orders; and the girls tried to keep from telling how things were going on at home. But I guess from the looks of their eyes the soldier boys understood."

"But that dinner! There was some spring chicken fried brown in flour, and new cucumber pickles; and there was howls in both bowls of ripe red strawberries that had grown wild for just such a day, and big, long radishes that had come in the sand and was as sweet as pith of sugar cane. And there was bread and butter. My Lord, what bread and butter they used to make in war times!"

"But, by gum! they forgot the sheep. They sat there and talked so long, eating strawberries and cream and going over all the things that had happened, that the sun was half-way down; and then they got up laughing."

"It was so late the girls wanted to go in and help with the washing, but John Covert would not have it. And so the girls just waited outside, and after a while, when the sheep were all washed, they told the soldiers: 'Much obliged! But it meant more than that. I went around with the other little boys and

gathered up the sheep and drove them home, smelling sweet briar all the way, and getting home just in time for bread and milk and a good-night kiss from my sister Aldaret."

"The girls came along when they got ready. You all know John Covert married Aldaret, and John Pence waited till Mrs. Pelton was surely free—and then he married her."

"I never hear about sheep-washing without thinking of that June in 1864. But I never talked about it before—now, did I! Sam, shall I put a sharp point on this plowshare or just a?"

But Sam swung his hat in the air and called out:

"Three cheers for the sheep-shearsers of the war time. Hip—hip—hurrah!"

And the roar that followed his heart-felt tribute was the honest echo from a heart-beat of many years ago.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangements with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the Bazar Glove-Fitting Pattern at a very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

Cut this out and fill in your name, address, name and size of pattern desired, and mail it to "THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS."

Name.....
Address.....
No. of Pattern.....
Size.....
Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.



7054-Ladies' Model Basque.

No woman's wardrobe is complete without a tailor-made gown that can be appropriately worn at all seasons. While it is the correct dress for spring or early autumn, there are many days throughout the summer months when just such a garment is an absolute necessity. Fashion favors the military or huzzar style of trimming, which is exceedingly jaunty and becoming, while the colors that receive first choice are invariably in either postman or military blue. As there are exceptions, however, to all rules, gowns bearing the unmistakable military stamp are frequently carried out in green, garnet, prune, and pretty shades of light tan or Havana brown. The stylish basque here portrayed is fashioned in heliotrope satin-faced cloth, decorated with narrow braid and handsome ornaments. The hat is of heliotrope straw with black plumes, lace and flowers. The glove-fitted adjustment of the basque is accomplished by the usual number of seams and darts that are carried below the waist line, having the effect of somewhat lengthening the figure (a fashion, by the way, exceedingly useful to ladies inclined to embonpoint). The front is shaped in curving outline that renders the fit perfect and the closing is effected invisibly through the centre-front. A close-standing band completes the neck, showing narrow white linen collar above. The sleeves present the regulation coat shape and follow the arms closely from wrists to shoulders, since fashion dictates that all manner of sleeves are to be, in comparison to last season's dimensions, beautifully less. The mode is adapted to cloth, tweed, cheviot, canvas, hawmuck-cloth, and all manner of weaves and fabrics that will permit of tailor finish. To make this basque for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7054, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. With coupon, ten cents.



7053-Girls' Shirt Waist.

Many of the leading manufacturers are introducing a line of shirt waists especially designed for little girls as well as for misses and ladies. We maidens ranging between the ages of six and ten years are privileged to don the smartest and daintiest of shirt waists in cambric, lawns, batistes, dimities and wash silks. The idea is an exceedingly practical one, as heretofore an entire gown required to be laundered, while, with the popularity of the shirt waist established, labor will be more or less lightened in this direction. A neat little model is here exhibited, the material selected being figured cambric. A narrow belt of white kid encircles the waist, and a soft tie of surah completes the neck. The fronts have a slight fullness collected in gathers at each side of the box-plait, which is at the right-front edge. Button-holes are worked through this plait to effect a closing with studs or buttons, if preferred. The lower edge of the waist passes under the dress skirt, a shirring string or gathers arranging the fullness at the waist line. The seamless back lies smoothly across the shoulders, with scant fullness at the waist. A yoke is applied at the top having a pretty pointed outline, the lower edge of which is stitched, thus assuring a durable finish. The sleeves are moderately full and are gathered at the upper and lower edges, straight cuffs finishing the wrists and openings being made in back of sleeves that are finished with pointed under and over laps. The turn-down collar that finishes the neck is becoming to most girls, being more ventral than a standing collar. All manner of wash fabrics are adapted to the mode that can be neatly finished with machine stitching. To make this waist for a girl of eight years will require one and seven-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7053, is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight and ten years. With coupon, ten cents.

Don't be afraid to make a good wide heading on the ruffle of your wash gown skirts, and, of course, you must have some of them ruffled in this season of trimmed skirts, says an exchange. When the heading is too narrow it cannot be properly ironed and, therefore, looks rough dried after it has been laundered. Have it wide enough to get the iron behind it and iron it out. It will look so much better.

It is a good plan when your shirt-waist band, or the belt in the full waist of your thin goods gown, is too high up or has grown short-waisted from shrinking, to rip just the upper row of stitching and turn the band down, thus making the upper edge the lower. This is very easy to do, and brings the band in almost every case into its proper position.

Have a plain collar stiffened and covered with white lawn to put inside the ribbon stocks you are going to wear with your summer gown. This will hold them up in position and make them look much better, besides saving the ribbon from much soiling. A



7028-Child's Dress.

The charming little model here pictured is composed of lawn in a dainty shade of pink with white embroidery employed as a decoration. It is simply made with a straight skirt that is deeply hemmed and has three tucks stitched in above the hem. The top is gathered and joined to a short body that closes in centre-back. The yoke of all-over embroidery is prettily shaped in pointed outline and can be included with the standing collar or made separately, as preferred. Over the shoulders fall smooth epaulettes that serve as a foundation upon which the narrow ruffles of embroidery are mounted, the first ruffle being sewed to the outer edge of the epaulettes, the second in the centre at the line of perforations, and the third to the top which is sewed to the lower edge of the pointed yoke and finished with a band of insertion. The short puffed sleeves are of elbow length and are arranged over linings that are finished with a narrow band and a ruffle of lace. Charming little frocks in this style can be made from plain or figured batiste, lawn, organdy, dimity, nainsook, ginghams, chollis, grass, linen, or soft bright silks such as glace, taffeta, dore or foulard, with decorations of lace, insertion, embroidery or ribbon put on as ruffles. To trim as illustrated use embroidery two inches in width—the first, or lower ruffle, requiring twenty-seven inches in length, the second and third twenty-three inches and the top ruffle twenty inches; five and one-half yards being required to trim epaulettes, neck and sleeves. One-fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery being required for the yoke. To make this dress for a girl of medium size will require three and three-fourths yards of thirty-six-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7028, is cut in sizes for girls of two, six, eight and ten years. With coupon, ten cents.

In fitting a bodice, do not allow the person being fitted to assume an unnatural erect position, says the Woman's Home Companion. The bodice must be fitted to the normal figure, whether it be good or bad. It is not a good idea to fit a bodice wrong side out, as there are few persons whose shoulders and hips are exactly the same size, and a waist most correctly fitted inside out will, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, be all awry when tried on as it belongs.

The skillful alter smooths the bodice well over the figure, pressing the waist line and any other portion below the waist line carefully into its exact place, then brings the fronts together easily, and not by pulling and jerking, which breaks the bastings and stretches the bodice all out of shape. The edges of the fronts are not turned under like hems for the fitting, but are brought together and pinned according to the outline of the figure, with more or less curving (depending upon the fullness of the bust and the slenderness of the waist), leaving the selvages outstanding like a double ruffle. Place the pins very close together—almost touching each other—and be sure the edges of the fronts are exactly together, as these pin-holes mark the line of the proper curve, which has so much to do with the fit of the fronts.

Always fit from the waist line up, and never from the shoulders down. Never cut away at the neck or armholes until the entire bodice has been fitted, else you will have a waist too low at the neck and too narrow across the front or at the back.

A great point in fitting the shoulders is never to take more off the back than off the front when the shoulder-seams have been taken in, unless the woman who is being fitted is hollow about the neck in front, and the back of her neck between the shoulders is overly plump. Always allow plenty of room across the bust, being equally careful not to give a vestige too much room across the back. If the bodice is inclined to bag between the shoulders or between the shoulders and the tip of the bust, or in the back from the shoulders down, rip open the shoulder-seams and carefully press, not pull, the fullness upward, leaving the waist line undisturbed. Never displace the waist line under any circumstances, or ruination to the fit is the ultimate result.

Never alter the back-seam to press out extra fullness, unless it be too wide at the waist line or directly between the shoulders, and never alter the curved back-seams.

Have the bodice smooth all over, but not over snug. When darts are once placed they should never be altered, except to stitch them higher or lower, as the position of the bust may demand. Never alter their curve, but allow the fit of the curve on the edges of the front to draw them forward where they belong.

At the waist line the distance from the front dart to the edge of the front should be about once and a quarter the distance, measuring between the darts at the same point.

So much for the fitting when the outline and lining are fitted together, which in this way is more often done than the old-time way of fitting the lining first. However, there are many persons whose figures are far out of the regular proportions, and a lining first fitted is an advantage, in order to insure a perfect fit.

New York Gingerbread.—Cream one cupful of butter, add one cupful of brown sugar and beat until very light and creamy. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of soda in a little warm water and add it to one cupful of sour cream. Mix the cream with one cupful of molasses; beat separately the whites and yolks of four eggs, then mix together. Mix one tablespoonful of cloves, one-half of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and one teaspoonful of salt with one quart of sifted flour. Add the eggs to the sugar and butter, then the molasses and cream. Add the flour as quickly as possible, beating until smooth. Turn into a greased pan and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.—Table Talk.

Do you know the reason why you will go to the hospital, my poor friend? Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and tenderness in your left side were all signs of congestion of the ovary.

Any intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the uterine system, and that an ovary congested leads to tumor formation, and that you were in awful danger. Now you will have to undergo the operation of ovariectomy, the cutting out of the ovary.

Yes, you will recover, at least I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Congestion of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time; take a medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Plankham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system. You can get it at any good druggist's.

Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble: "Dear Mrs. Plankham:—I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressions and a painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me to undergo ovariectomy. I have since been cured of ovarian trouble. I was very much relieved. I continued to use your Compound until cured. The last nine months have been passed in perfect health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—Mrs. F. M. Chase, 633 Westworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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WOMEN! DON'T WAIT.

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OUR H.

I read with the little girl of the morning's school. While leaning on the window, I charged transferring. The school teachers'—All around green in the moon. With their and spar.

And truly, when the day is over, the sun is out, and the birds are singing, and the flowers are blooming, and the world is so full of life and joy, and the heart is so full of love and hope, and the soul is so full of peace and happiness, and the mind is so full of wisdom and knowledge, and the body is so full of strength and health, and the spirit is so full of glory and honor, and the life is so full of meaning and purpose, and the death is so full of triumph and glory, and the resurrection is so full of life and joy, and the kingdom of God is so full of peace and happiness, and the world is so full of love and hope, and the soul is so full of peace and happiness, and the mind is so full of wisdom and knowledge, and the body is so full of strength and health, and the spirit is so full of glory and honor, and the life is so full of meaning and purpose, and the death is so full of triumph and glory, and the resurrection is so full of life and joy, and the kingdom of God is so full of 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THE HORSE.

—Starlight 2.15 3.4 has a colt at foot by Larabee 2.12 1-2.

—Thalberg, 2.20, the veteran Iowa trotter, will be out again this year. He began campaigning in 1888.

—There are eight pacers with records of 2.04 or better. Five of them have changed owners within a year.

—Madora, dam of Trumpton, 2.21 1-4, and Fair Oaks, 2.26, has foaled a chestnut colt by Allantell, 2.20 1-2.

—Claribel, dam of Prince Charming, 2.26, the famous high-stepper, has foaled a bay colt by Lord of the Manor.

—Joe Thayer, at Lexington, Ky., has a fast two-year-old colt by Constantine, out of a mare by Happy Medium.

—Nazote, the three-year-old brother to Azote, 2.04 3-4, will not be raced until 1899, owing to his large size.

—Lemonade, 2.27 1-4, is dead. She was the dam of Bessie Wilton, 2.09 1-4; Lady Wilton, 2.11 1-2, and Lemonee, 2.18 3-4.

—Among the horses in training at Palo Alto are Helena, 2.12; Local, 2.19-1-2; Alla, 2.22 1-2; Adbell, 2.23, and Peko, 2.24.

—Colonel William Forbes has the famous running stallion, Medlar, and some very handsome Persian and Arabian stock, at his farm in Dedham.

—The will of Thos. Raymond, whereby Klamath 2.07 1-2 was retired from the turf, and a portion of Raymond's ranch set aside for his maintenance, will be contested in the courts. Klamath has been entered in Eastern events and is being trained.

—Robert Kneeb, after an absence of sixteen months in Germany, has returned to this country. Nine months of his visit to foreign countries were spent behind the bars, in consequence of an "error in judgment" in entering Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneeb.

—Robert J. 2:01 1-2 and John R. Gentry 2:00 1-2, will make their first start this year at Glen Falls, New York, July 5, the 4th coming on Sunday. At this time pictures of the great horses will be taken by the vitascope, for exhibition in the theaters next winter.

—A practical horseman of twenty-five years' experience with trotters, roadsters and draft-horses says, "Every roadster or draft-horse that works hard should have a mash at night. The last part of the day is, of course, the hardest, and when the horse comes in every part of his body needs rest. The mash is just as nutritious as hard grain and much more easily digested."

CARE OF BROOD MARES.

Now that breeding is reviving again, farmers should think of the better care of the mares. Mr. Ricard, Naperville, Ill., a successful breeder, tells Stock Journal readers that his experience shows that many colts are lost by allowing the mares to drink too much ice-cold water; often watered only once a day they become thirsty and drink too much.

Care should be exercised in working mares. Do not give them heavy loads, and do not work them in horse power, tread power or circular sweep power. Do not feed too much corn, as it is heating and does not supply the bone and muscle required, but increases the fat. Too much corn will have colts with crooked legs and weak bones. Wheat should be regularly fed to the mares, a handful or two every day, and wheat bran should be liberally fed with oats. Commence before time of any danger, and feed wheat. It will save the colts where any trouble has been experienced before. Wheat is a good feed; it contains the elements of bone and muscle, and costs but little more than all corn and oats.

Do not expect the stallion breeder to carry all the risk and insure you a living colt unless you do your part to prevent the mare from losing the colt.—Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal.

A HARD DAY'S WORK should bring the reward of a good bed for your horse. The best bed for the money is provided by German Patent Moss. C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market Street.

"SHOO-FLY," manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa., is a success. We have proved it by using thirty gallons. It not only protects the animals from flies and other insect pests, but it rapidly kills all sorts of which we make many in branding our ranch cattle.

DRUMMER & COLLYNS, Sterling City, Texas, Cattle Raisers and Dealers.

P. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa, President Red Polled Cattle Club of America.

As "Shoo Fly" is sold under a guarantee, the Editor would be pleased to have readers make a test as per advertisement, page three.

THE GRANGE.

State Fair Premiums.

The following Special Premiums have been ordered to be given away at the Massachusetts State Grange Fair through Messrs. Ross Bros., Seed-men, on Front street, Worcester.

For the best collection of Vegetables; One Deering Horse Hoe Rake, valued at \$20.

For the best twelve stalks of Eureka Ensilage Corn; One Little Giant Spring Tooth Harrow, on wheels, valued at \$15. For the best twelve Yellow Globe Danvers Onions; One No. 4 Planet, Jr. Seed Drill, valued at \$10.

For the best collection of potatoes; One Hotchkiss Dry Powder Gun, valued at \$5.

For the best twelve Imperial Tomatoes; One Hotchkiss Dry Powder Gun valued at \$5.

Stoughton Grange.

There were some sixty members present at the regular meeting of Stoughton Grange, Monday evening, worthy Master Gilbert in the chair. After the regular business had been transacted the meeting was turned into the hands of the lecturer and as usual was very entertaining and instructive. The subject for discussion was: "Practical Economy Defined. Its results on the farm, in the home, and in our dress." Miss Ashley was the first speaker, and she was followed by Miss Coffin, H. F. Maxwell, Mrs. Hathaway, Miss Maria Farrell, Songs, Mrs. Rogers; violin solo, Willie Cotter; reading by Brother Costello of East Blackstone Grange.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Sister Howard of Easton.

The Ladies' sewing circle will meet with Mrs. E. L. Hopkins, Wednesday afternoon, May 26.

Fruit Items.

Watch the new grafts.

A cheap sprayer is doubtful economy. Chip dust makes a good mulch for currant bushes.

For currant worms one ounce of hebe-lore to ten quarts of water is about right.

Irrigation of strawberry fields is fast increasing. Hen manure or a little nitrate of soda in the water will produce a great effect.

When fire blight occurs, we would cut below the blight to sound wood, cover the wound with wax or paint, and remove and burn the affected branches.

The Concord is the only grape on too many farms in New England. Other good practical kinds are Worden, Hubert, Brighton, Green Mountain, Moore's Early, Vergennes; each one having some good point not possessed by the Concord.

Arsenic Poisons.

The new preparation of arsenic called arsenate is being quite extensively bought by the farmers who trade at Boston supply stores. Many prefer it to Paris green, because it can be kept evenly mixed in water with much less stirring than when Paris green is used. It can also be applied strong without danger of burning the leaves. It costs twenty cents by the single pound, but large lots can be had cheaper. A larger quantity than of Paris green is needed to do a given amount of work. Paris green is still bought much more frequently than any other poison. London purple is but little used.

The Joke Turned.

"Here, bub," said the facetious cashier to the new office boy, handing him a coin, "run out now and get this changed in a hurry!"

As the lad started down the stairs, three at a jump, the cashier winked at the lady bookkeeper and remarked: "He thinks that's a five-dollar gold piece, but it's only a new cent just from the mint. We'll see how long it takes him to find it out."

In just twenty minutes the boy returned.

"I had to go down to a money changer's, and—"

"All right. Come, hand over the penny."

"The penny?" inquired the boy.

"Yes, yes; the cent—the new cent I handed you, of course; hasn't half an hour been long enough for you to find it out? A nice bright boy you are!"

"Was that a cent you gave me, boss?"

"To be sure; it was one of the new ones just out. Come, hand it over."

"I owe you just a cent, then, do I?"

Well, here you are; but say, if you've got any more of them Pompeian coins just let me trade 'em, will you?"

"My pocket piece!" exclaimed the clerk, and fishing down into his pocket he brought up the offending penny.

"Here, boy! Come back!"

But the boy had disappeared down the street.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT.

REFLECT!!

THE MASSES want to be HUMBLED!!

So they buy inferior and dangerous soaps to procure WORTHLESS presents, or else the dealer recommends cheap soaps on account of extra profit.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

If you want the BEST and PUREST soap made, BUY the famous WELCOME and the superior WHITE CREST Soaps.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL and will not injure the finest fabric or skin.

Made by CURTIS DAVIS & Co. BOSTON, MASS.

Destruction of Forests.

The report which Secretary Wilson has sent to congress in response to Senator Chandler's resolution, is important. It comes from the chief of the forestry division, and, while it attempts no sensation, it shows that the climax in the annual cutting of white pine and other coniferous timber, like spruce and hemlock, in this country is near at hand. The timber will still be obtainable in great quantities, especially with Canada's aid, for a number of years; but it can be supplied only for a few years more in the prodigious annual amounts hitherto furnished.

It appears that in the last quarter of a century, or since 1873, there have been cut in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota alone, one hundred and fifty-four billions of feet, board measure, besides eighty-three billions shingles, and in the last three-fourths of that period about two hundred billions feet, taking the whole country together. New York and Pennsylvania have, next to the three states just mentioned, large quantities of standing coniferous timber, and the amount left in the northern states is estimated at about one hundred billions feet, or half as much as has been cut since about 1878 in the whole country. Canada is another resource, with about thirty-seven billions feet of white pine.

The senate's inquiry was wise, and while the answer has necessarily been imperfect and only approximate, it should yet serve to confirm the determination to protect the forests.—New York Sun.

The Modern Wood Fireplace.

Appropos of wood and wood-cutting, Mr. George P. Metcalf writes in a pleasant and entertaining vein from Framingham to the Boston Transcript: "I regard hickory and maple perhaps the best for eastern Massachusetts, although if possible to get it, nothing makes a more pleasant fire than sound apple-tree wood. There is no snap or sparks, and the ashes from it are so delicately white and soft that one wants to retain them in the fireplace. By the way, I always keep a good quantity of ashes on the hearth, they are so convenient to bury a stick at night so as to have it ready cooled the next morning to start the fire. Beech and white or black birch are also excellent, and for starting a fire nothing excels well-seasoned white birch, split fine. Hickory or walnut should never be kept over, as after a year they become full of worm-holes, or what would be called powder-post. The fire-place should be large enough to burn wood at least two feet long, and, as you say, built out into the room, so that the heat will throw itself forward. When retiring at night, clear a space on the hearth to the back side of the chimney and place upon it a stick of green maple or oak. Cover well with hot live coals, and over that put all the ashes you have 'so spare. The next morning remove the ashes carefully and see what a complete bed of charcoal you have, all ready to spring into a blaze when brought to the air. Then you are ready for your fire as you describe. It is already an art to know how to build a good wood fire, and can only be done by brains and experience. To those of us who were brought up on wood fires to do all the cooking, as well as heating, for the household, it may seem simple enough, but to one not accustomed to it, it is quite another thing. As to prices, I find wood costs me for oak, \$5.50 a cord; for maple, \$4.50; walnut, \$7 to \$8; birch, \$5. Add the expense of cutting, splitting and housing, some \$2 more, and it is quite an expense."

Cream of the Bulletins.

POTATO SCAB.

The cheapest and most effective method of preventing potato-scab consists in soaking the seed for one and one-half hours, before cutting or planting, in a solution of corrosive sublimate made in the proportion of two and one-fourth ounces to fifteen gallons of water, as suggested by the Connecticut Station. This treatment reaches its highest efficiency in cases where the seed-potatoes constitute the only source of infection. It is efficient, though in a much lesser degree, in case barnyard manure is used as a fertilizer, and is least effective in case the soil is infested. Seed potatoes carrying the living germs of the scab-fungus will produce a scabby crop, and other things being equal, the amount of scab on the crop will be directly proportionate to the amount of scab on the seed. Select, therefore, clean, smooth potatoes for planting, if possible. In case scab-spores are visible upon any of the seed-potatoes treat them all, before planting, with some well-recognized fungicide.

THE WORLD OVER.

—Consul Hyatt reports an egg famine in Cuba.

—The discovery of a great coal field is reported from Carthagen, Colombia.

—If the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is abrogated, that country may ask to be annexed to Great Britain.

—The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwell, England, has been formally opened by the Prince of Wales.

—Nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$100,000, was swept away by the bursting of dams on the St. Croix River, Nova Scotia.

—The trouble between China and Portugal, extending over many years, has ended by the permanent cession of Macao to Portugal.

—The British Board of Agriculture has issued an order that no dog shall be admitted to Great Britain after September 1 without a special license.

—A new style of rifle has been introduced and will be tested in a practical way in the German army. It is loaded with gas cartridges, enabling several shots to be fired without reloading.

—According to dispatches from New Mexico, heavy rains have so swelled the Rio Grande and other streams that considerable damage has been already done and more is threatened. The valley north and south of Albuquerque is inundated.

—The losses of husbandry in France by the recent frost shows the damage done to the crops to be tantamount to a disaster in fourteen departments. The government is asking for a first grant of 5,000,000 francs to aid the farmers and fruit-growers.

—Cambridge University, England, by a vote of 1713 to 682, rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women. Toward the close of the voting thousands of people congregated outside the Senate house and undergraduates started letting off fireworks.

—A despatch from Berlin says that in a shooting display by the expert Kruger there Monday, while he was firing backward and with the aid of a mirror, attempting the William Tell shot, he sent the bullet through the head of his sister, who was assisting him. She died in a few minutes.

—It is announced by Captain Spain, commodore of the Canadian fishery protective service, that the American fishing vessels, of which there are a very large number at present on the Nova Scotia coast, are being closely watched for possible violation of the Dominion fishery regulations. He says there are no less than seventy-three American sealers now in these waters, and about half of them went into Liverpool during Friday and Saturday for a harbor. Three vessels of the fishery protection fleet are cruising between Canso and Cape Sable; another is watching the Cape Breton shore, and a fifth is stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to keep an eye on Americans fishing near the Magdalen Islands.

FOOD VALUE OF COCOA.

The International Journal of Surgery says:—"Experience has shown that a properly prepared cocoa product constitutes an ideal beverage for invalids and convalescents, acting as a mild nerve stimulant and at the same time supplying a considerable amount of available nutritive material."

"Such a product is Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa, which differs from all preparations of its kind in that in the process of manufacture great care is taken to retain, in a pure and unaltered form, those active principles and nutritive elements of cocoa seed which render it both a luxury and a food."

"This preparation is esteemed an agreeable, comforting, and nourishing beverage in chronic disorders, during convalescence from exhausting diseases, for feeble children, and during the after treatment of severe surgical operations."

Lying to Please.

An Irish gentleman was shooting with an English friend, but they had very little sport. His friend said:

"I'll ask this countryman whether there are any birds about here."

"No use to ask him," said his companion, "he'll only tell you lies."

"I'll ask him at all events. My good man, are there any birds about here?"

"Lots of birds, yer honor."

"Tell me what sort of birds."

"Well, now, your honor, there's grouses and woodcocks and snipes and ducks, and all sorts of birds."

"Ask him," whispered the Irish gentleman, "whether there are any thermometers."

"Tell me, do you ever see any thermometers about here?"

"Well, now, your honor, if there was a nice frost the place would be alive with them!"

—According to the Boston Transcript, the famous lilac show in the Arnold Arboretum is now at its best, and will last for a fortnight or more, so great is the range of the flowering time among the many varieties of lilac. It is a sight to remember, such a varying array of color and tint in dozens of different types of one of the most popular and beloved of flowers—a flower that should be particularly dear to the American heart from the association with the death of Lincoln given it by Walt Whitman in his noble elegy: "When the lilacs last in the doorway bloomed."

—Later advices from Cape town report that Dr. Koch's attempt to stay the ravages of the rinderpest has been a complete failure. Out of six thousand cattle inoculated under the German professor's direction one-third have died.

BITS OF FUN.

Mr. Surley (savagely): That confounded baby is always crying. What's wrong with him? Mrs. Surley (sweetly): He's got your temper, love!—Tit-Bits.

Hicks: Speaking of Pullen, he is a man who really enjoys a toothache. Wicks: What is he, a Mark Tapley? Hicks: No; he's a dentist!—Boston Transcript.

"Norah," said Mrs. Perkins, to her new cook, "this salad tastes of kerosene." "Sure, mum," replied Norah, "an' it was yerself as tould me to put ole on it!"—Harper's Bazar.

Where he could see it. Husband: Do you know, my dear, I never get tired of looking at that photograph of you? Wife: Why don't you have it framed and hung up in the club?

Lady: But it seems to me you ask very high wages, when you acknowledge that you haven't had much experience. Bridget: Sure, marm, ain't it harder for me if I don't know how?—Tit-Bits.

"The use of electricity," said Bilkins, "doesn't seem to be much of a modern idea after all." "How is that?" asked Wilkins. "Well, you see, Noah must have used the ark light!"—Detroit Free Press.

Stern Father: Didn't I tell you never to let me see you stoning the ash man again, Jimmy? Jimmy: Well, you wouldn't if I'd known there was a knot-hole in that fence.—Detroit Free Press.

"And when you were a slave, Uncle Gabe, they once got up a butting match between you and a goat, did they? How cruel that was!" "Deed it were, miss. Dey had to kill de pore goat afterwards!"—Chicago Tribune.

Aunt Susan: What, sitting up writing at this hour? Carrie: Yes, auntie; it's only a little note to Harry. Aunt Susan: Why, Harry only left you five minutes ago. Carrie: Yes, but there is something I forgot to ask him and it's very important. Aunt Susan: Yes? Carrie: I asked him if he loved me and he said yes, but I forgot to ask him if he would love me always.—Boston Herald.

The lawyer does not always get the best of the cross-examination. Sir Frank Lockwood was once examining a farmer in a case which turned on the identity of cattle. "Are you certain those were the prosecutor's beasts?" was the question. "I am," said the farmer. "But you were some distance away from them at the time. At what distance can you be certain it is a beast you are looking at?" "Oh, about as far as you are now from me."

A certain farmer had hired a devout negro; and to get some Sunday work out of him, he would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturday, and on Sunday would put that point to the man's conscience. One morning Sambo proved refractory—he would work no more on Sundays. The master then argued with him that it was a case of necessity, that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on the Sabbath day a beast that had fallen in. "Yes, massa," rejoined the black, who was determined not to give in, "but not if he spent Saturday in digging de pit for de very purpose."

Even with a herd of the very best of butter cows much will depend upon the manner in which they are treated. The natural habit of the cow is contentment and rest. She is the most gentle and quiet of all farm animals. Whatever may be true about the horse, the milk cow does not need exercise, says a writer. Shade in summer and warm bedding in the stable in winter are actual necessities. This no-exercise idea, however, has been pushed to an extreme.

—In the Hawaiian Islands, where pumpkins and other like plants have been introduced, and where they have no bees or other insects of that kind to do all the flower fertilizing, it is done by the natives. These plants were found to flower profusely, though bearing no fruit, and when they finally solved the mystery they found it necessary to carry by hand the pollen from one plant to the pistils of another.

"Tell me, do you ever see any thermometers about here?"

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Five Fixed Facts.

FACT No. 1. GOLD MEDAL is the People's Flour.

FACT No. 2. GOLD MEDAL is the most economical flour to use.

FACT No. 3. GOLD MEDAL is America's Greatest Family Flour.

FACT No. 4. GOLD MEDAL is made in the finest flour milling plant on the Globe.

FACT No. 5. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

TURKEYS. How to Grow Them.

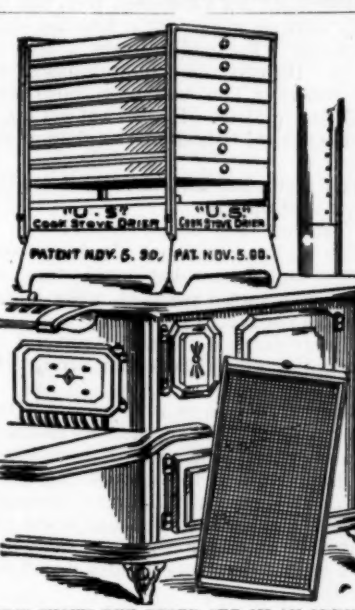


No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey, its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing these beautiful and profitable birds. The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of fancy stock, and as raisers of turkeys for market.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly 300 essays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

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Always Ready for Use and will last a lifetime.

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FRUIT CAN BE SAVED WITH THIS MACHINE EVERY YEAR.

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REGULAR PRICE OF THIS Evaporator \$7.00. We will send the MASS. PLOUGHMAN and the EVAPO-RATOR for \$4.75.

In this way you get a \$7.00 Evaporator for \$4.75 and the Ploughman for One Year Free

Any one Sending us five NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$10.00 will receive free one of these Evaporators. Address Mass. Ploughman, Boston.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

BILIOUSNESS.

DYSPEPSIA.

CONSTIPATION.

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Dizziness of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Lungs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Throat.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cts. per box, sold by all Druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 384, New York, for Book of Advice.

\$100 REWARD

For every case of Colic, Curb, Splints, Contracted and Knotted Coris, Shoe Boils when first started, and Callosities of all kinds that Tuttle's Ellixir cures.

Falls to cure. A sure, reliable and positive cure. Used and endorsed by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

No other remedy can show the results that we do. As yet we have never had a case of above diseases that the Ellixir would not cure. It will locate any lameness, by remaining moist on part affected, rest dries out. A few applications cure. Relieves Spavin, Ringbone and Cockle joints.

This is to certify that we have used Tuttle's Ellixir on our horses for strains, bruises, quitters and acclimating green horses and have never seen it equal and would not be without it in our stable. We have also used it with the best results in cases of colic and paralysis. We consider it the best medicine and liniment in the world if properly applied. Signed, HANDY & WATERHOUSE, 268 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures Rheumatism and all Joint and Throat affections. Sample of either Ellixir sent